

not heard, although it could hardly have escaped my observation had that bird been at all common.

The Snowbirds and the Warblers I have mentioned were not observed below the level of about 3000 feet.

In the country between the Salt Pond Mountain and Christiansburg, which has an average elevation of 2000 feet, were found the Wood Thrush, Towhee Bunting, Indigo Bird, Kingbird, Bay-Winged Sparrow, Catbird, Baltimore Oriole, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Dove, Crow, Purple Grackle, Yellow Warbler, Purple Martin, and Night Hawk, or Bull Bat, as it is called in the South. A single Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) was seen, and the now ubiquitous English Sparrow has penetrated into even this comparatively remote part of the State. A small colony of Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) had attached their nests to the shed of a stable at Blacksburg. The Quail (*Colinus virginianus*) was said to be abundant.

The species here recorded must form of course, but a very insignificant proportion of the birds of this region. The recent investigations of Mr. William Brewster in Western North Carolina will doubtless prove to have been of much importance and interest, and greatly increase our knowledge of the birds of the mountain districts of the South.



FIELD NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY. OREGON.

BY A. W. ANTHONY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Oregon, lies in the northwestern part of the State, about thirty miles from the coast, and ten miles southwest of the Columbia River, at its nearest point—far enough away to catch but comparatively few of its many sea birds. The Willamette River, about eight miles to the east, is a great resort for nearly all of the species of Ducks known to the State. These, however, are seldom seen in the eastern half of the county, except as they fly over to and from their feeding grounds, owing

to this part of the region being covered by a very dense growth of fir and pine, and lacking suitable bodies of water. The western half of the county, however, is more open, and has a few streams and ponds. The only body of water of any size is Wapita Lake, a large, shallow marsh, which is dry during the summer months. Here water birds fairly swarm during the fall, winter, and spring, and a few were found nesting along the stream that drains the lake.

The coast mountains, which border this region on the west, doubtless contain many species not to be found elsewhere in the county, but unfortunately I was unable to visit this locality.

My observations extended from February, 1884, to June, 1885, and were made mostly in the vicinity of Beaverton, in the eastern part of the county. Two days were spent in the central part, at Wapita Lake, early in November, but as the water birds had hardly begun to arrive, the list is necessarily very incomplete. A few birds, such as *Olor americanus*, *O. buccinator*, and *Bernicla nigrescens* are found in large numbers on the Columbia River, but are only seen in Washington County as they fly over during migrations, and are found on rare occasions on Wapita Lake. Other species, as *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*, *Grus mexicana*, and *Grus americana* were more or less common in other parts of the State, but were only seen in the county as they flew over in spring and fall, none being known to stop.

Although the winters are usually very mild, with very little if any snow, on December 11, 1884, a very heavy snow storm set in, accompanied by high wind from the northwest, lasting for nearly three weeks, with hardly an intermission. Such a storm was something unheard of in this part of the State, and it had the effect of driving a great many of our winter birds south, and doubtless other species that would have wintered with us were driven past unnoticed. After the storm, large numbers of *Sturnella magna neglecta*, and *Oreortyx pictus* were found dead, either frozen or starved. *Regulus calendula*, *R. olivaceus*, *Thryothorus bewickii spilurus*, and *Troglodytes hiemalis pacificus*, were not to be found at all after the storm, nor were they noticed in any number during the spring migration, they having chosen other routes north.

The list with the exception of a few species which were positively identified—one or two species of Hawks and Ducks

only—is given on the strength of my having taken specimens, or seen the birds within the limits of the region under circumstances that left but little if any doubt as to their identity. The list is necessarily incomplete in many respects, as almost the entire western half of the county was left unexplored, and other regions of importance were neglected owing to lack of time. The region about Beaverton, however, was thoroughly worked over, and I am satisfied that but few of the more common species escaped me. Several species of Grebes, Gulls, and Shore Birds were described to me by the sportsmen of Wapita Lake as being found later in the season; but as I was unable to visit that locality at the proper time, many interesting species were missed, and the list of shore and water birds is thus left very incomplete. The nomenclature and classification is that of the new A. O. U. Check List.

1. *Colymbus nigricollis*. AMERICAN EARED GREBE.—Common at Wapita Lake.

2. *Merganser americanus*. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—A few seen in December.

3. *Merganser serrator*. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Not uncommon in winter.

4. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—Quite plenty at Wapita Lake in winter; a few seen at Beaverton in December.

5. *Anas boschas*. MALLARD.—Abundant winter resident; a few breed.

6. *Anas strepera*. GADWALL.—Not uncommon during migrations.

7. *Anas carolinensis*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Abundant in winter; a few breed.

8. *Dafila acuta*. PINTAIL.—Abundant in fall and winter.

9. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—Common resident.

10. *Aythya affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—Quite common at Wapita in October.

Another species of Duck was seen, probably *A. collaris*, but it was not taken. It is known to the sportsmen as 'River Canvasback.'

11. *Branta canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE.—Abundant winter resident.

12. *Branta canadensis hutchinsi*. HUTCHINS'S GOOSE.—The most abundant of our Geese. The farmers in the western part of the county told me that hundreds of bushels of wheat are destroyed annually by this and the foregoing species.

13. *Branta nigricans*. BLACK BRANT.—Occasionally seen flying over in spring and fall.

14. *Olor columbianus*. WHISTLING SWAN.—Rare in the county. Both *O. columbianus* and *O. buccinator* are common on the Columbia River during the winter. *O. columbianus* is occasionally found on Wapita Lake, but I could get no evidence in regard to the presence there of *O. buccinator*.

15. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Rare; occasionally seen in summer; one shot in December.

16. *Ægialitis vocifera*. KILLDEER.—Common in the western part of the county; only one or two noted at Beaverton.

17. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.—Very abundant in the western part of the county in spring and fall; a few winter at Beaverton.

18. *Grus mexicana*. SANDHILL CRANE.—Very common fall migrant; seen but once in spring.

19. *Grus americana*. WHOOPING CRANE.—Rare; seen once or twice in fall, flying over in company with the preceding.

20. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—A few were seen in a collection in Portland, and I was told that they were common at Wapita Lake during summer.

21. *Fulica americana*. AMERICAN COOT.—Abundant at Wapita during migrations; a few breed.

22. *Colinus virginianus*. BOB-WHITE.—Rare. They were introduced some time since, but are still confined to a few favored localities.

23. *Oreortyx pictus*. MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE.—Abundant. This little beauty was seen everywhere up to December last, when the big storm left hardly enough to perpetuate the species. The plume is noticeable in the chick just from the egg, in the form of a little tuft of down.

24. *Dendragopus obscurus fuliginosus*. SOOTY GROUSE.—Abundant resident. During the winter it stays high up in the firs and is very seldom noticed. At the first indication of spring the males begin to 'hoot.' This is not dissimilar to the 'booming' of the Prairie Hen. While uttering his love notes the bird may usually be seen about fifty to seventy-five feet from the ground, in a thick fir, his tail spread, wings drooping, and the air-sacks on either side of the neck filled to their utmost capacity. The note is deep and resonant, and although not loud can be heard for some distance. It is usually repeated from five to seven times, the first being loudest, gradually decreasing in energy to the last. This Grouse is an accomplished ventriloquist; I have often looked for half an hour for one supposed to be fifty yards in front of me, to find it as far in the rear. Nests found in May contained from five to seven eggs.

25. *Bonasa umbellus sabinii*. OREGON RUFFED GROUSE.—Abundant. Has all the habits of the eastern Ruffed Grouse, but is far richer in plumage.

26. *Columba fasciata*. BAND-TAILED PIGEON.—Common summer resident. South of Beaverton is a large spring, the waters of which contain some mineral which has great attraction for these Pigeons, and here they are always to be found in large numbers.

27. *Zenaidura macroura*. MOURNING DOVE.—Common during summer.

28. *Cathartes aura*. TURKEY BUZZARD.—Not uncommon in summer.

29. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—A not uncommon resident.

30. *Buteo borealis calurus*. WESTERN REDTAIL.—Common resident. Very shy and hard to approach.

31. *Haliaëtus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE.—Rare. Two seen in December.
32. *Falco columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—Apparently rare; only one or two seen.
33. *Falco sparverius*. SPARROW HAWK.—Abundant summer resident.
34. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. OSPREY.—Rare in the county; one or two seen flying over Beaverton in May.
35. *Ulula cinerea*. GREAT GRAY OWL.—Very rare. A very large Owl was described to me which I think was this species.
36. *Nyctala acadica*. SAW-WHET OWL.—Rare. One seen in July; occasionally heard in April.
37. *Megascops asio kennicottii*. KENNICOTT'S SCREECH OWL.—A not uncommon resident. One was caught in a steel-trap set in a deep narrow ditch. As the trap was sunk at least four inches under the water, and was not baited, it is a puzzle to me how the bird was caught.
38. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*. WESTERN HORNED OWL.—Resident; but more common in winter. I am satisfied that var. *saturator* is found with us in winter, but whether in summer, I am not able to say.
39. *Glaucidium gnoma*. PYGMY OWL.—Common resident. Often seen flying about in the bright sunlight, apparently seeing as well at that time as at night.
40. *Dryobates villosus harrisi*. HARRIS'S WOODPECKER.—Very common resident.
41. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Not so common as the preceding.
42. *Dryobates pubescens gairdneri*. GAIRDNER'S WOODPECKER.—Seems to be very rare; only one or two seen.
43. *Sphyrapicus ruber*. RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER.—Common resident. Seems to prefer the orchards to the forests, although often seen in the maples. A pair were seen excavating for a nest April 10, but as it was in a very large stub, and fifty feet from the ground, they were allowed to raise their brood in peace.
44. *Ceophlæus pileatus*. PILEATED WOODPECKER. 'Wood-cock' of the natives.—Found everywhere where the timber is thick and heavy. I have often walked up to within fifteen feet of one of these Woodpeckers and watched him for some time before he took flight.
45. *Melanerpes torquatus*. LEWIS'S WOODPECKER.—Common resident. Seems to have quite an attachment for certain localities, commonly oak timber, where the same birds are always to be found.
46. *Colaptes cafer*. RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.—Abundant resident. Since the new subspecies *saturator* was assigned to this district by Mr. Ridgway, I am at a loss to know just what disposal to make of this bird.
47. *Chordeiles virginianus henryi*. WESTERN NIGHTHAWK.—Abundant during summer. Nests in openings in the timber.
48. *Chætura vauxi*. VAUX'S SWIFT.—Common summer resident. Hunts in flocks of fifteen or twenty. A pair were found nesting in a

very large stub late in May. The nest, however, was inaccessible. The birds would circle about fully two hundred feet above the stub until directly over the opening, then darting down like a flash would disappear with a sharp twitter.

49. *Trochilus rufus*. RUFIOUS-BACKED HUMMINGBIRD.—Abundant. Breeds nearly everywhere. Nests were found in ferns, in bushes, trees, and the vines overhanging old embankments. The latter seems to be the most favored locality, six nests being found in an old railroad cut, in May and June. In July they all disappear.

50. *Tyrannus vociferans*. CASSIN'S KINGBIRD.—Rare. A few were seen in May, 1885.

51. *Contopus borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Common in spring; a few breed. Often seen perched on the top of the tallest firs, two hundred feet from the ground.

52. *Contopus richardsoni*. WESTERN WOOD PEWEE.—Very common summer resident. It seems to prefer a less elevated perch than the preceding, and is often seen to descend almost to the ground to snap up a passing insect. The nest is saddled upon the limb, generally well out from the body of the tree on a horizontal branch, and usually quite well up in a deciduous tree, often an alder.

53. *Empidonax pusillus*. LITTLE FLYCATCHER.—The most common of our Flycatchers. It is not distinguished from the preceding by the inhabitants, both being called 'Peach-brigade,' from the note of *C. richardsoni*. *E. pusillus* seems to prefer even a less elevated perch than *C. richardsoni*, and is oftener seen perched on the weed and grass stems than elsewhere. Nests found in July were in the forks of the tall rank ferns, generally about a foot or eighteen inches from the ground.

54. *Otocoris alpestris leucolæma*. PALLID HORNED LARK.—Not uncommon in winter, in company with *Anthus pensilvanicus*.

55. *Otocoris alpestris strigata*. STREAKED HORNED LARK.—A rather common summer resident. A nest found May 21 was built in a hole about three inches below the surface of the ground. It was composed of dry grasses and fine roots, lined with fine dry roots and a few horse hairs. It contained three fresh eggs. The bird was flushed from the eggs after dark, and I suppose must have been unable to find her way back, for although I watched the nest for several days she was not seen to go near it again.

56. *Corvus corax sinuatus*. AMERICAN RAVEN. Not uncommon resident. Often seen flying over at Beaverton.

57. *Corvus americanus*. AMERICAN CROW.—Not common. A few are seen at intervals throughout the year.

58. *Corvus carnivorus*. NORTHWEST CROW.—Rare: a few were seen at Beaverton that had wandered from the Willamette River.

59. *Pica pica hudsonica*. AMERICAN MAGPIE.—Rare resident. A few are found in favored localities.

60. *Cyanocitta stelleri*. STELLER'S JAY.—A very common resident. The same noisy, knowing fellow that is found everywhere in the West. The

nest is a very bulky affair, built of large sticks and twigs, with a good supply of mud, and lined with fine, dry grass. One found in April was eight feet up in a small fir. It contained four bright blue eggs, with a few light brown spots on the large end.

61. *Aphelocoma californica*. CALIFORNIA JAY.—Rare. A few were seen at Beaverton in October. It seems to be more common in the western part of the county.

62. *Perisoreus obscurus*. OREGON JAY.—Common winter resident. Fearless is an appropriate term to use in relation to this bird: it seems utterly devoid of fear. While dressing deer in the thick timber I have been almost covered with Jays flying down from the neighboring trees. They would settle on my back, head, or shoulders, tugging and pulling at each loose shred of my coat until one would think that their only object was to help me in all ways possible. At such times their only note is a low, plaintive cry.

In March they depart for the mountains to breed, although a few sometimes stay and breed in the more secluded parts of the county. On March 31, 1884, I took a nest and set of five eggs, which I think are the first discovered. The nest was placed about eighty-five feet from the ground in a fir, very well concealed. It was built close against the trunk, and was composed of sticks, twigs, and moss, rather loosely put together, and lined with cow hair, a few bunches of wool, and one or two feathers of *Bonasa*. It measured: Inside diameter, 3.12 inches; depth, 2.85 inches; outside diameter, 1.75 inches; depth, 5 inches. The eggs were five, very light blue, with a grayish cast, thickly covered with spots of brown and lilac, collected chiefly on the larger end. In one specimen were a few black hair-like lines over the large end. They are now in the United States National Museum. The breeding of this Jay here is a departure from its usual habits, I think.

63. *Agelaius phœniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Not common at Beaverton. This and the two following species are rather rare in the eastern part of the county, but were very abundant in the tules about Wapita Lake.

64. *Agelaius gubernator*. BICOLORED BLACKBIRD.—A few seen at Beaverton. Abundant throughout the western part of the county.

65. *Agelaius tricolor*. TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD.—The same remarks apply to this as to the preceding.

66. *Sturnella magna neglecta*. WESTERN MEADOW LARK.—Common. Hundreds were snowed under in the blizzard last winter, and were afterwards found dead, in little companies of six or eight.

67. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*. BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.—Abundant summer resident. A few are seen throughout the winter; breeds in the deep grass and weeds along the ditch banks. In the fall of 1884 a pair of partial albinos were shot in company. They were alone, rather an unusual occurrence at this season, and the only Blackbirds seen for some time. During the spring of 1885, while this species was migrating, albinos were very plenty. At one time two were seen in a flock of a

dozen, one much spotted with white, the other with two or three white feathers in the centre of the tail. Again, in a flock of fifteen, four of these abnormal plumaged birds were found, ranging from one with a few white blotches on the breast and back, to one nearly half white. Another was seen with two broad white bars on each wing; another with white feathers in each side of the tail, like a Junco; while another had a white spot on the back and a white ring around each eye, giving it a very wise and Owl-like expression. I think it would be difficult to shoot one hundred specimens of *Scolecophagus* at random during the spring migration without finding one or more with white markings. It is worthy of note, however, that all of these birds disappeared before the beginning of the breeding season.

68. *Coccothraustes vespertina*. EVENING GROSBEAK.—Very common in winter. In Portland I saw mounted specimens, and was told that they were a native of Japan, having been imported to this country some time ago. Upon inquiry I found that the story was well circulated and generally believed; however, some assured me that the bird was brought from Australia and not from Japan. During the winter *C. vespertina* is common everywhere, but as it keeps well in the tops of the pines and firs, it is not usually noticed. In Portland, however, their habits differ, large flocks being seen feeding in the maples and picking up the fallen seeds at the very feet of the passing crowd. I am satisfied that several pairs bred near Beaverton this spring, but I was unable to find the exact locality.

69. *Carpodacus purpureus californicus*. CALIFORNIA PURPLE FINCH.—Abundant until December; appears again the last of January.

70. *Loxia curvirostra minor*. RED CROSSBILL.—Rare during migrations; more common in the coast mountains and in the western part of the county.

71. *Loxia leucoptera*. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—Very rare; two or three seen during the storm of December last.

72. *Spinus tristis*. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.—Abundant summer resident. In the fall flocks of thousands were seen feeding on the seeds of the thistle.

73. *Spinus pinus*. PINE FINCH.—Common during migrations; flying about in noisy, restless flocks, often in company with the preceding.

74. *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*. WESTERN SAVANNA SPARROW.—Rare. Found only during migrations.

75. *Poocætes gramineus confinis*. WESTERN VESPER SPARROW. 'Ground Bird,' 'Gray Bird,' of the natives.—Abundant summer resident, found everywhere in the open country.

76. *Zonotrichia gambeli*. GAMBEL'S WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Abundant summer resident. Arrives in full song, and is heard almost constantly during the breeding season, often after dark. After the first brood leaves the nest the White-crowns disappear from about Beaverton, and become more common on the hills and higher lands, where a second, and often a third, brood is raised.

77. *Zonotrichia coronata*. GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW.—Rather common during migrations; stopping only for a few days. Very shy and

silent during their stay. Arrives nearly or quite two weeks later than the preceding.

78. *Spizella socialis arizonæ*. ARIZONA CHIPPING SPARROW.—Common summer resident. Song and habits almost identical with those of the eastern bird.

79. *Junco hyemalis oregonus*. OREGON JUNCO.—Abundant throughout the year. Breeds everywhere, raising three and often four broods. In March, 1884, an almost pure albino was seen near Beaverton. He escaped me, however, and although he stayed in that locality until June, I was unable to secure him. In May, 1885, however, I saw him from a passing railway train, and on my return next day, with a gun, he was easily secured, and proved to be a male that had evidently raised a brood in the vicinity. His mate was in normal plumage, and several young birds seen near by, and supposed to be his family, were also normal. A very careful examination and dissection of the male failed to discover anything wrong with his health, and no 'tape worms'* could be found. Upon inquiry among the farmers in the vicinity I found that the bird was well known to them, and that it had been seen for at least two seasons before it came under my notice. They told me that it had always nested in the same place—a clay bank covered by a few low bushes. Here it was always to be found until about the last of June, when it disappeared, and would not be seen again until the following spring. The eggs of this species vary greatly, some being very heavily marked, while others are almost spotless.

80. *Melospiza fasciata guttata*. RUSTY SONG SPARROW.—Very common resident, though less abundant in winter. A nest of this species, taken in May, contained three eggs of *Melospiza* and one of *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*.

81. *Melospiza fasciata rufina*. SOOTY SONG SPARROW.—Not common; a few seen in winter.

82. *Passerella iliaca unalashkensis*. TOWNSEND'S SPARROW.—Not common; a few are seen in spring and fall, and occasionally during winter. Very shy, keeping in the tangled thickets of rose bushes. Specimens taken in Southwestern Oregon are of a darker and more sooty cast than any I have seen from other localities.

83. *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*. OREGON TOWHEE.—Common resident; rather rare in same locality in winter. Nests in old brush piles and very dense thickets. An egg was found in a nest of *Melospiza guttata*.

84. *Passerina amœna*. LAZULI FINCH.—Not common. Seen in spring and fall; rarely in summer.

85. *Piranga ludoviciana*. WESTERN TANAGER.—Common summer resident. Frequents the deepest evergreen forests, but it is often found in the deciduous growth. Its song is indistinguishable from that of the Scarlet Tanager (*P. erythromelas*).

86. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.—One seen in May.

87. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.—Abundant summer

* See Auk, Vol. II, No. I, p. 113.

resident. A colony of about two hundred built at Beaverton this spring, for the first time in the memory of its inhabitants.

88. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW.—Rather rare; seen for a few days only in spring and fall.

89. *Tachycineta bicolor*. WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW.—Abundant summer resident. Builds in hollow stubs and Woodpecker holes.

90. *Tachycineta thalassina*. VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW.—Very common migrant. A few stay to breed, nesting in colonies in hollow stubs.

91. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.—Common throughout the summer.

92. *Vireo gilvus*. WARBLING VIREO.—Common summer resident. Frequents deciduous trees, and is often seen darting out after passing insects. Very restless, and sings almost constantly.

93. *Vireo solitarius cassini*. CASSIN'S VIREO.—Summer resident; more common than the preceding. Frequents the coniferous growth, but is often found in the alders and aspens.

In variety and richness of notes Cassin's Vireo is not surpassed, if equaled by any of our Vireos. Its clear, metallic notes ring through our forests from earliest dawn until dark. Nests were found in oaks and alders. Both nests and eggs resemble those of *Vireo gilvus*.

94. *Helminthopila celata lutescens*. LUTESCENT WARBLER.—Common summer resident. Nests on the ground, and is very shy when in the vicinity of the nest. During the migrations it frequents the tops of low shrubbery and the smaller trees, whence it is often seen darting out after passing insects. More frequently on the ground during the breeding season. Its song, though short and simple, is quite pleasing, consisting of a few sweet trills and ending with a rising inflection.

95. *Dendroica æstiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.—An abundant summer resident. Frequents the deciduous trees more than the following, and is less on the ground.

96. *Dendroica auduboni*. AUDUBON'S WARBLER.—Very common migrant; a few breed in the more elevated parts of the county. The Audubon is the first Warbler to arrive here in the spring, and is first seen about March 1, usually coming in pairs or a company of pairs. Its habits are nearly identical with those of the common Yellow-rump.

97. *Dendroica townsendi*. TOWNSEND'S WARBLER.—Rare. One seen in the spring of 1884.

98. *Dendroica nigrescens*. BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER.—A quite common summer resident. Frequents the thick firs, seldom being seen in deciduous trees until the breeding season. Of its nesting habits I could learn next to nothing, although for days I followed birds that I was sure were building. At this time they are quite shy and retired in their habits, frequenting the younger growth of firs, and thickets of alder and willow, so dense that one can scarcely see a rod in advance. It often requires considerable patience and perseverance to secure this little sylph. I have followed one for as much as half-a-mile through the thickets while, like a will-o'-the-wisp, it led me on, fluttering

occasionally into sight for an instant, a few feet ahead, and the next minute uttering its song as far in the rear.

99. *Geothlypis macgillivrayi*. MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER.—Common summer resident; frequents the low, tangled shrubbery, and is much on the ground. Quite shy in its habits. Its alarm note is a single *chat*, given with considerable spirit by both sexes, when disturbed in the vicinity of the nest. A nest, found June 1, was in a small hazel one foot from the ground, composed of dry grass and lined with finer grass and a few horse hairs. It contained four young about five days old.

100. *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*. WESTERN YELLOW-THROAT.—Very common summer resident. Pacific coast Yellow-throats are of a richer yellow than specimens from the Atlantic, some very fine males being of a rich orange on the throat.

101. *Icteria virens longicauda*. LONG-TAILED CHAT.—A rare summer visitor. Very retired in its habits.

102. *Sylvania pusilla pileolata*. PILEOLATED WARBLER.—Rather a rare migrant.

103. *Anthus pensilvanicus*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—Abundant for a few days during migrations. Seen in large restless flocks in company with *Otocoris alpestris leucolæma*.

104. *Salpinctes obsoletus*. ROCK WREN.—Very rare; probably a wanderer from the mountains. One taken in May, 1885.

105. *Thryothorus bewickii spilurus*. VIGORS'S WREN.—Quite common up to December 15, 1884, when the snow drove it south. Only three were seen this spring (1885).

106. *Troglodytes ædon parkmani*. PARKMAN'S WREN.—Very common summer resident: has all the habits and appearance of the Eastern bird.

107. *Anorthura troglodytes pacificus*. WESTERN WINTER WREN.—Common winter resident. Generally found in some brush pile in the deep timber. Its song, frequently heard in December and January, is quite low, but remarkably sweet, clear, and liquid.

108. *Cistothorus palustris*. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Summer resident; not very common; in favorable localities stays until quite late.

109. *Sitta carolinensis aculeata*. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH.—A not uncommon resident. Keeps well in the pines and firs, with the following.

110. *Sitta pygmæa*. PYGMY NUTHATCH.—Rather rare; a few seen in spring.

111. *Psaltriparus minimus*. BUSH-TIT.—Common resident: breeds in the thickets of ash and willow. Their beautiful pensile nests seem out of all proportion to the size of the bird.

112. *Parus atricapillus occidentalis*. OREGON CHICKADEE.—Very common resident, with all the habits of the eastern *atricapillus*.

113. *Parus rufescens*. CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE.—Common winter resident. First seen in December in company with *occidentalis*. A few lingered to breed, but disappeared as soon as the first brood was

raised. A nest was found on April 28, in a big fir stub, three feet four inches in diameter. About twelve feet from the ground was a hole, not over an inch in diameter, running horizontally three inches, then turning downward for six inches before opening out into the nest, which was of cow and rabbit hair. It contained seven eggs, with large embryos.

114. *Regulus calendula*. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—Not uncommon winter resident. Usually seen in company with the two following species. The Ruby-crown of this region is darker than those taken farther east.

115. *Regulus satrapa olivaceus*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Much more common than the preceding. Usually seen throughout the winter. Our cold weather of last winter, however, drove all the Kinglets south, and the few which returned were very tardy. The Golden-crowns, however, must have chosen a different route north, for only five or six were seen during the spring migration, in place of the thousands in the spring of 1884.

116. *Turdus ustulatus*. RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH.—Not uncommon summer resident. During the first week after its arrival it is very shy and silent, keeping in the darkest and deepest thickets, uttering a single *chuck* of alarm when disturbed. As their numbers increase, a few are heard singing at dusk and in the early morning; by the time they have all arrived the woods fairly ring with the clear metallic song of this and the following species. It nests in dark secluded thickets.

117. *Turdus aonalaschkæ*. DWARF HERMIT THRUSH.—Common summer resident. Arrives about April 20, with the preceding, which it closely resembles in habits and song.

118. *Merula migratoria propinqua*. WESTERN ROBIN.—Abundant nearly the entire year, only leaving for a few days in the wet season. Several having white markings were noted, and one nearly or quite pure albino was seen.

119. *Hesperocichla nævia*. VARIED ROBIN. 'Mountain Robin,' 'Swamp Robin' of the natives.—An abundant winter resident; first seen late in September. When they first arrive they are very shy and keep in the darkest recesses of the fir forests, where only the *cluck* of alarm, or an occasional call-note is heard. As their numbers increase they are seen in flocks feeding in the meadows. In December and January they were quite tame, coming about the farm-houses and orchards, feeding on frozen apples and whatever they could pick up. Specimens taken during the heavy storms last winter (1884-'85) were mere skeletons and in very ragged plumage; some taken in January were still moulting. One bird was seen with a white patch as large as a silver half-dollar between the wings. They usually leave for the north before the last of March, although a few linger into April, and show the same shy disposition as the September birds.

120. *Sialia mexicana*. CALIFORNIA BLUEBIRD.—Very common summer resident. The Bluebird is the same cheery, happy fellow here that he is everywhere. Nests in hollow stubs or dead trees, from four to one hundred feet up.